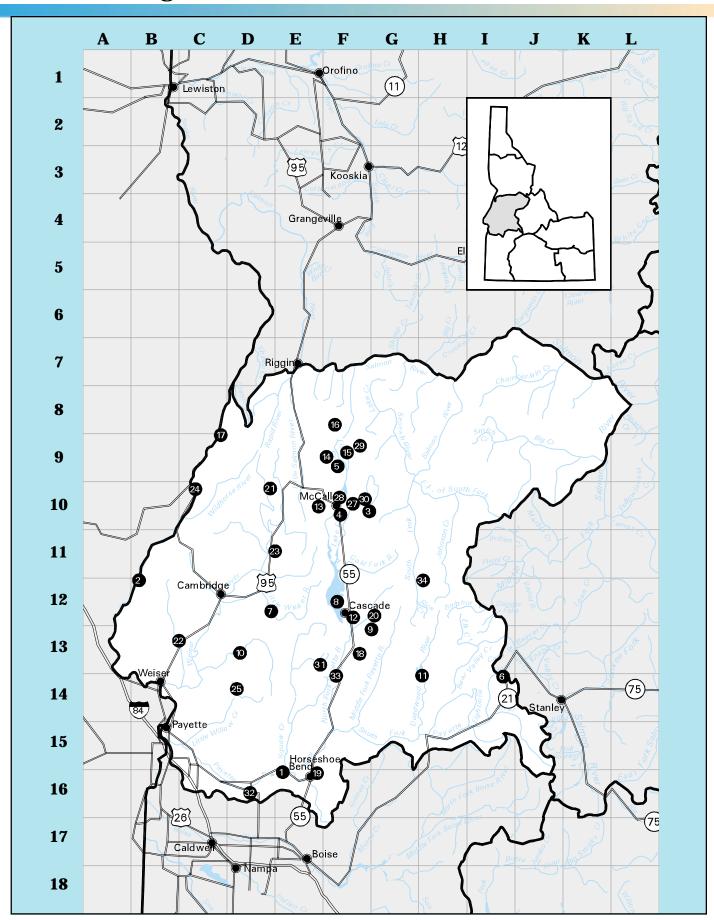
## **Southwest Region - North Half**





# **Southwest Region Fisheries - North Half**

														٠,														
				Cold Water Warm Wate											te	r	Facilities											
	Lakes and Reservoirs (Acres)	Map Location	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Bull Trout	Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Cutthroat Trout	Kokanee	Lake Trout	Rainbow Trout	Steelhead	Sturgeon	Whitefish	Bass Largemouth	Bass Smallmouth	Bluegill	Bullhead Catfish	Channel Catfish	Crappie	Pumpkinseed	Yellow Perch	Motor Restrictions	Boat Ramps	Docks	Toilets	Campground	ADA Access
1.	Black Canyon Reservoir (1,000)	E7												•	_	•	•	•		<b>♦</b>	•	_		☆	☆		公	
2.	Brownlee Reservoir (15,000)	B13									ı		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	<b>♦</b>	•	•		雰	☆	☆	公	
3.	Browns Pond (80)	F11	•								I																	
4.	Browns (Airport) Pond (3)	F11									ı																	
5.	Brundage Reservoir (340)	F10						I			I													✓		1		
6.	Bulltrout and Martin Lake (90)	I15	•		•						I			•										✓	1		公	
7.	C. Ben Ross Reservoir (350)	D13													•		•			<b>♦</b>				✓	✓	1		
8.	Cascade Reservoir (30,000)	F13					I		I		I			•		•		•	•	<b>♦</b>	•	•		$^{1}$	☆	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	公	
9.	Corral Creek Reservoir (40)	F14									1																	
10.	Crane Creek Reservoir (3,270)	D14													•			•		<b>♦</b>				/				
11.	Deadwood Reservoir (3,000)	H15			•	ı		ı	•		ı			•										✓		$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	公	
12.	Fischer Pond	F13									ı																	
13.	Fish Lake	E11						ı			I																	
14.	Goose Lake (520)	F10	•								ı													/		众	公	
15.	Granite Lake (195)	F10									I															1		
16.	Hazard Lake (120)	F10	<b>*</b>								I															☆	公	
17.	Hells Canyon Reservoir (2,500)	C10									ı				•	<b>♦</b>	•	•	•	<b>♦</b>	•	•		☆	lack	众	公	
18.	Herrick Reservoir (30)	F14									I							•										
19.	Horseshoe Bend Pond (12)	E17									I				•		•				•				/	1		
20.	Horsethief Reservoir (275)	G14	•	ı							ı													lack	/	lack	公	$\neg$
21.	Lost Valley Reservoir (800)	D11	<b>*</b>								I													$\blacktriangle$	$\blacktriangle$	$\blacktriangle$	lack	
22.	Mann Creek (Spangler) Reservoir (281)	B14									I			•	•		•			<b>♦</b>				1	/	1		
23.	Ol' McDonald Pond	D12									ı															1		
24.	Oxbow Reservoir (1,500)	C11									I				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		☆	lack	☆	公	7
25.	Paddock Valley Reservoir (1,500)	D15													•		•	•		<b>•</b>				1		1		
26.	Payette Lakes																										$\neg$	
27.	Little Payette Lake (1,400)	F11	•						•		I					•								/	/	1	$\neg$	7
28.	Big Payette Lake (5,300)	F11						ı	•	•	I													$\stackrel{\checkmark}{\sim}$	☆	公	公	
29.	Upper Payette Lake (300)	F10	•								ı													lack		lack	公	
30.	Rowlands (Scout) Ponds (5)	F11									I															1		
31.	Sagehen Reservoir (100)	E15									I													✓	<b>\</b>	1	1	
32.	Sawyers Pond (5)	D17									I				•		•			<b>♦</b>				/	/	1		
33.	Tripod Reservoir (8)	F15									I															1	lack	
34.	Warm Lake (640)	H13	<b>*</b>					<b>♦</b>	•	•	I			•										lack	lack	lack	公	



Check regulations for current information

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Fish: Facilities: ◆ = Wild
✓ = Present

■ = Hatchery■ = Good

☆ = Excellent



### **Southwest Region Fisheries - North Half**

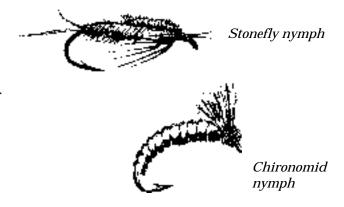
			Cold Water Warm Water															Facilities								
Rivers and Streams	Map Location	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Bull Trout	Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Cutthroat Trout	Kokanee	Lake Trout	Rainbow Trout	Steelhead	Sturgeon	Whitefish	Bass Largemouth	Bass Smallmouth	Bluegill	<b>Bullhead Catfish</b>	Channel Catfish	Crappie	Pumpkinseed	Yellow Perch	Motor Restrictions	Boat Ramps	Docks	Toilets	Campground ADA Acress
Payette River																										
Snake River to Black Canyon Reservoir	D17												•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		1			
Black Canyon Reservoir to South Fork	E16									•			•												lack	☆
Gold Fork	F13	•		<b>♦</b>						•			•												1	$\blacktriangle$
Lake Fork	F12	<b>♦</b>								•			•													1
Middle Fork	G15	<b>♦</b>		•						I			•												公	☆
North Fork	F15	<b>♦</b>						•		1			•												1	$\blacktriangle$
South Fork	G16	•		•			•			•			•												众	☆
Salmon River																										
East Fork of South Fork	H11	<b>*</b>		<b>♦</b>	•		•			•	•		<b>♦</b>												1	1
Secesh River	G10	<b>♦</b>		•	•		•			•	•		•												1	
South Fork	G12	<b>♦</b>		•	•		•			•	•		•												1	☆
Salmon River, Little to South Fork	E10			<b>♦</b>	•		•			•	•	•	<b>*</b>		•										lack	☆
Little Salmon River	E9	•		•	I					I	I		•												1	1
Weiser River	C14	•								•			•		•										1	<b>A</b>
Middle Fork	C14									•			•												1	lack
West Fork	E11	•								•			•												1	1
Wildhorse River	D11	<b>♦</b>								•																

#### **Fishing Streams for Whitefish**

An underutilized gamefish in Idaho is the mountain whitefish. They live, like trout, in cool, clear streams and in the summer are often caught by trout anglers. However, they are especially popular in the winter as an off season fishery. They hold in deeper pools and feed at the tail of riffles. Anglers can find success drifting small hooks baited with maggots or natural insect nymphs on the bottom.

Fly fishing for whitefish is also popular using weighted, artificial nymph patterns. Sinking line carries the nymph toward the bottom. Some anglers prefer a floating line with a small strike indicator near the leader attachment, then add a small sinker to pull the nymph to the bottom. This method makes it easier to see the light strike of the whitefish. Whitefish may grow to five pounds or so, but are typically about a pound. A good tackle choice is a light-weight fly rod and line to enhance your experience.

Whitefish can easily be substituted into your favorite trout recipe. However, since these fish have larger scales, you will want to scrape or fillet them before cooking. Smoked whitefish are delicious and a long-time Idaho favorite.



Check regulations for current information

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#### Seasoned Anglers Pursue Huge, Prehistoric White Sturgon

In the Snake River system in southern and western Idaho, experienced anglers pursue white sturgeon, the largest American game fish. The allure of catching sturgeon has something to do with catching a big fish — mature sturgeon can exceed six feet in length — and having the chance to see a modern-day "dinosaur."

White sturgeon have survived in large river systems in the West for 150 million to 200 million years. Today, they can be found up and down the West Coast, from the Fraser River in British Columbia to the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington to points south of San Diego, California. Idaho's sturgeon population is one of 18 landlocked populations in the Pacific Northwest.

Popular fishing destinations for white sturgeon along the Snake River include Hells Canyon to Lewiston, C.J. Strike Reservoir to Swan Falls, Bliss to C.J. Strike, points below Swan Falls, and areas below American Falls Reservoir.

All sturgeon fishing is catch and release, and sturgeon may not be removed from the water.

Sturgeon are bottom-feeders. They have a large, vacuum-like mouth and no teeth. They feed on a wide variety of fare, including mussels, crayfish, worms, fish roe, live fish, salmon carcasses, spawn and smolt.

Anglers may take as much as an hour or more to land a large sturgeon. They use heavy gear, such as a 10- to 13-foot fishing pole, 30- to 50-pound test line and a variety of bait, including squid, shrimp, herring and other fish. It's good to try to match the food source that sturgeon may be feeding on in the body of water of your choice.

Sturgeon do not reproduce often - only once every five to 10 years. Young fish grow quickly, but after an initial spurt, they only grow about 1.5 to 2 inches per year. Fish that exceed seven feet in length are about 30-40 years old, and fish that exceed 10 feet are 60-70 years old. Some sturgeon live past 100 years.

